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be willing to make an appeal to arms the last resort where nations fall out. Christianity, humanity and all of the higher motives of men make it imperative that before a war is declared every peaceful means of settling matters in controversy should have been employed. That arbitration is not a mere word, but a living principle, has been proved over and over again. The settlement of the Alaskan boundary question is one of the late examples of the wisdom of arbitration. When nations, as well as individuals, are ready to listen to the dictates of reason and prudence before embarking in war as a means of settling grievances, the world will have advanced immeasurably toward the higher civilization."

Resolutions of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce held on the 7th of January:

Whereas, the government of the United States has recently adopted the principle of arbitration in the settlement of differences with other nations in respect to the Alaskan boundary and the Venezuelan boundary question; and

Whereas, such mode of settlement is in the interest of peace and national well-being; it is hereby

Resolved, by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, that we favor the negotiation of a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, under which all questions that may hereafter arise, excepting only those that relate to national honor and territorial jurisdiction, shall be referred to the International Tribunal at The Hague for final settlement.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts.

At the same meeting a committee of twenty-three members of the Chamber was appointed to promote the negotiation of a treaty with Great Britain, as approved in the foregoing resolutions.

The Philadelphia Maritime Exchange.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS FAVORING ARBITRATION
TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, ADOPTED BY THE PHILADELPHIA MARITIME EXCHANGE THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1903.

Whereas, the effect of war, aside from the attendant inevitable loss of life and property, is to embarrass the peaceable pursuits of trade and often to paralyze commercial and maritime industries, as well as to increase taxation; and

Whereas, the resort to arms for the settlement of international disputes seems more consistent with a state of undevelopment than with the advanced civilization of the twentieth century, and above all out of harmony with the humane principles of Christianity, which we as a people profess; and

Whereas, the principle of arbitration for the settlement of controversies has from the first been a feature of the public policy of the United States as a nation; therefore be it

Resolved, that it is the sense of THE PHILADELPHIA MARITIME EXCHANGE that the public good would be promoted by the adoption of treaties between the United States and the other leading countries of the world (and, at the present time, more particularly with Great Britain), providing, under proper restrictions, for the reference to arbitration of international questions in dispute which shall have failed of settlement through the usual diplomatic means; and, further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, each member of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, the Governor of Pennsylvania, each member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the Mayor of Philadelphia, and to each member of Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA MARITIME EXCHANGE,
(Signed) J. S. W. HOLTON,
President.

ATTEST:

(Signed) E. R. SHARWOOD,
Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, 31st December, 1903.

Pamphlets Received.

THE VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION. Argument of Wayne MacVeagh before the Hague Tribunal, October 3 and 5, 1893. The author, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN, for the year 1903, on an Annual Demonstration of Women in behalf of Peace and International Arbitration. Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Chairman, Indianapolis, Indiana.

LES GLOBES DE LA PAIX. Songs destined for schools. In French. By Nicolo Ansaldo and Madam Albertine Ansaldo, Geneva, Switzerland.

ILLUSTRATED (PEACE) ALMANAC. In Italian. Prepared under the direction of the Lombard Peace Union, Milan, Italy.

WEDER SEDAN NOCH JENA. By Alfred H. Fried, Theo. Gutman, Berlin Charlottenburg, Germany.

THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By William Morton Payne, LL.D., Chicago. Reprinted from the *International Quarterly*, 542 Fifth Avenue, New York.

LA PAIX SOCIALE. Voies et Moyens. By A. Gromier, 1 rue du Marché-Ordener, Paris.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION. Report of William I. Buchanan, Director-General, Buffalo, N. Y.

RECONCILIATION OF FRANCE AND GERMANY. Divide Alsace-Lorraine along the Language Boundary, and prevent "The World's Final Great War." By Robert Stein, Washington, D. C.

Auxiliaries of the American Peace Society.

THE CHICAGO PEACE SOCIETY,
175 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
H. W. Thomas, D.D., President.
Mrs. E. A. W. Hoswell, Secretary.

THE MINNESOTA PEACE SOCIETY,
Minneapolis, Minn.
R. J. Mendenhall, President.
Miss A. B. Albertson, Secretary.

THE KANSAS STATE PEACE SOCIETY,
Wichita, Kansas.
George W. Hoss, LL.D., President.
J. M. Naylor, Secretary.

Form of Bequest.

I hereby give and bequeath to the American Peace Society, Boston, a corporation established under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, the sum of ——— dollars, to be employed by the Directors of said Society for the promotion of the cause of peace.